required an influence as powerful as perverse to depress.

The unfortunate rivalry which existed between the glass and the oil-painters appears to have had no small share in this; anxious to excel, and emulative of accomplishing what had previously been apparently unattempted, the glass-painters wandered from the legitimate conditions of their art in striving to rival the delicacy and gradations of the air tints, which they so much admired in the productions of their brother artists, totally forgetting that the means by which their works were rendered visible, a transmitted light, demanded a treatment so widely different. The experience of the past was neglected, and the art gradually sank, only to be revived by a return to the practice which elevated it."

Mr. Hendrie has performed his task with considerable ability. The original Latin is given on one side (freed from the obscurity thrown over it by the character and contractions of the MS.), and a translation on the other. In the notes, which are very voluminous, he shews much learning, research, and judgment.

We will conclude our notice with a piece of wisdom amiably expressed by the old monk, in his preface to the second book. "In the preceding book, dearest brother, through a disposition of sincere affection, I have not hesitated to convey to your virtuous disposition how much honour and perfection there is in avoiding indolence, and in contemning ignorance and sloth; and how sweet and agreeable it is to indulge in the exercise of divers usefulness, after the word of a certain author, who says:—'To know any thing is praiseworthy; it is a fault to be unwilling to learn.'

Nor let any one be slow to understand him, concerning whom Solomon has said, 'He that increaseth knowledge increaseth labour,' because whoever carefully meditates may mark what perfection of mind and body may result from it."

ST. MARY, SHENFIELD, ESSEX.

The village of Shenfield lies one mile north-east of Brentwood. The church stands on the left-hand side, at a short distance from the road to Chelmsford. It consists of western tower, with shingle spire, nave, and chancel, north aisle and chapel* (under a continuous roof), and a south porch.

Exterior.—At the west end is a three-light window, with foliations and dripstone under a slightly curved arch, the angles of the wall being supported by buttresses of two stages, placed diagonally. This window is in the wall of an erection at the west end of the nave, built apparently to cover in the frame-work which supports the tower and bells. The roof is three or four feet higher than that of the nave, and is "hipped" with the tower on the point, so that it is not over the extreme west end. The tower is of wood, and the spire, of shingle, and both present a modern appearance, the former from its square lights, the latter from its extreme slenderness. On the north side is a vestry.

The nave has on the south side two plain square windows, one large, and the other very small, both on the east side of the porch. The south porch is perhaps the best feature on this side, though it is certainly poor enough. The lower part is of brick, on which rests the frame-work that supports the roof. This frame-work at the sides is quite plain. The porch is entered by a plain pointed doorway. The roof has but one principal, which consists of tie-beam and king post, with four struts, two supporting the ridge piece, and two the rafter. The south doorway is very late in style; it is pointed, with dripstone, the terminations of which are very rude. The door is studded with large nails. The chancel has on the south side two square windows, similar to the larger one on this side of the nave; here is a plain four-centred doorway. The east window is simply pointed with mullions, running straight up into the head. At the south-east corner of the chancel is a buttress of two slopes, placed diagonally.

The north aisle has on the north side a pointed doorway under a square dripstone, returned: the whole set in a very shallow projection, which does not reach the eaves, but terminates in an embattled parapet. On the east side of this doorway is a three-light square-headed window, under dripstone. The mullions run straight up into the head. The chapel has a similar window on the same side, and only separated from the other by a buttress. This side has buttresses (set diagonally) at the north-east corner of the chapel, and at the north-west angle of the aisle: one between the doorway and the next window, and another between the two windows. These are all quite plain, of two stages, reaching nearly up to the eaves.

The east window of the north chapel is of three lights under square head, without foliations, and dripstone returned. The chancel projects some few feet further east than the chapel. The roof of the nave is of lead; the remainder of the church is tiled. The roof of the chancel is not quite so high as that of the nave, but the wall is continuous. Three or four squares of marble, with inscriptions, decorate the walls externally.

Interior.—Of the interior, it may be truly said "The glory is departed." It is filled with pews up to the very communion table. The font, which is small, late, and plain, is partly cut away, and let into a nook in one of the pews. The arches that separated the nave and chancel from the north aisle and chapel are no more. There is a division of something (perhaps lath and plaster) which rests horizontally on half of the original piers; and the half pillars on the north and south sides, which have been thus left uncovered, have been ornamented with a large ball. These piers, apparently of *wood*, are in the perpendicular style, and consist of four half-pillars with a cavetto connecting each, and good octagonal capitals and bases. Many of the bases have been cut away, the only palpable reason being, that before, there could not have been room for the persons who sat in the corners of the pews (enclosing the piers), to arrange their legs comfortably. On the south wall of the chancel is part of the wall-plate of an early roof: it is about five feet long, and cut with the tooth moulding. The church is ceiled and white-washed. Of the old roof of the chancel one tie-beam is left; it is moulded, and embattled: and one principal of the nave roof remains; it consists of a horizontal tie-beam, with king post and four struts. Against the east wall, on the south side of the communion table, stands a stone credence table (?) about four feet high. It is half an octagon, with moulded capital and base: the former has a shallow square leaf cut on each face of the capital. At the west end is a large gallery. The frame-work, which supports the tower and bells, is well worthy of observation; it is intricate, and the beams are very thick.

On the left-hand side of the communion table is a recumbent figure of a lady, with a child in her arms, cut out of marble; the inscription is hidden; the date is stated to be 1754. There are no other monuments of interest.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.

In this parish there are two manors, Shenfield and Fitzwalters.

Shenfield.—In 1086 it was held by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne. In 1298 by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, who died in this year. Another Humphrey de Bohun held it, who died in 1361. His nephew, Humphrey, held it in 1372. By the marriage of the daughter of this last Humphrey it was brought to her husband, Thomas Woodstock (sixth son of Edward III.), who held it at the time of his death in 1397. His daughter Anne married three times; to Thomas and Edmund, Lords Stafford, and Sir William Bourchier. This manor was held by Edmund, who died in 1403, and by Sir William Bourchier, who died in 1408. Her son, Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, succeeded: he was killed at Northampton in 1460.* This estate was seized by Edward IV., who settled it on his queen, Elizabeth. She presented to the rectory (which was always appended to this manor) from 1466 to 1495. It remained in the crown till either Henry VIII., Edward VII., or Mary, granted it away. It was in private hands for some time, as appears by the following presentations to the rectory:—Humphrey Tyrrell presented in 1545; Francis Rylie in 1559; and William Walton in 1562. But, before 1559, both manor and advowson had been granted to the Lucas family; for they were held by John Lucas, who died in 1556; Thomas, his son, knighted, died in 1611; John, his son, succeeded. He was followed by Charles, who was created Baron Shenfield. John's daughter and heiress, Mary, brought it by marriage to the Earl of Kent. She was created Baroness of Crudwell, in Wiltshire, by Charles II. Their son Henry succeeded. He was created Earl Harold and Viscount Goodrich by Queen Anne. His son Antony had the title of Baron Lucas of Andwell conferred upon him. After him it passed to Philip York, son of Lord Hardwick.

Fitzwalters.—This manor derived its name from its possessors, the family of Fitzwalter. It is situated about a mile and a half from the church. In 1301, Robert, Lord Fitzwalter, had license to inclose his wood at Shenfield within the forest of Essex, to make a park—supposed to be this estate. Circa 1363, Joan, wife of Robert Fitz Walter, held this manor for the term of her life, of the king *in capite*, by the service of a pair of gilt spurs at the coronation. 1386: Walter Fitz Walter died. He held this manor of the king *in capite*, as parcel of the barony of Fitz Walter. 1435: Elena, wife of Robert Knyvreit, died. She held this manor of the king *in capite*, by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee. 1450: John Herson died, having held it in the same manner. We know nothing of it till the middle of the seventeenth century, when John Morecroft possessed it. And then there is a blank till 1718, when it belonged to Sir Thomas Ambrose, a brewer, of London, succeeded by his son Thomas. His son, also named Thomas, followed; he was made sheriff of Essex in 1735.

John Basset had license to inclose his wood in this parish in Edward II.'s reign.

AMATEUR.

* I have called these north aisle and chapel; probably this is not correct, for the walls and roof are continuous, and there is no internal division. These names have been used to simplify the description, for if it had been all called aisle, it would have been supposed to terminate with the nave. The chapel is reckoned from the commencement of the chancel.

FREDERIC VON GAERTNER, ARCHITECT.

GAERTNER, the well-known German architect, director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, who died in that city on the 23rd of April last, was born at Coblentz in 1792, and was, consequently, 55 years old. Many important buildings in Munich were executed by him,—namely, the Basilica of St. Louis, the Triumphal Arch; the Palace of the University, Temple of Victory, and the Catholic seminary. The works on which he was engaged at the time of his death are the Temple of Freedom, near Keltheim, the Pompeian house at Aschaffenbourg, the palace of Wittelsbach, and the arcades at Kissengen. He published some erudite researches upon the arts of design among the ancients, especially on their mural paintings, and a course on architecture. He enjoyed general esteem, and had the especial friendship of the King of Bavaria.

MR. WARNER'S LONG RANGE.—Notwithstanding the entire failure of Mr. Warner to make good his statements in respect of the asserted "long range," as clearly shewn by the parliamentary returns recently moved for by Sir Howard Douglas, Lord Ingestre again threatens a renewed inquiry into its merits, with the view of proving its value. The "long range" turns out to be a balloon, whence shells are dropped on the enemy, unless, indeed, the wind should change, when they might return to their owners without leave, and damage the wrong quarters. The result appears to bear out fully all that Sir Howard Douglas, as chief of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the invention, said long ago, and will, we fear, have the bad effect of preventing the inventors of really useful matters from receiving that attention from Government which they deserve.

ALTERATIONS IN MEASURES AND MONEY.—The recent steps in favour of a change in our complicated system of money lead us to direct attention to an able volume, published in 1834, by Colonel, now General, Pasley, which well deserves attentive consideration.* In the measuring and reducing of artificers' work, the writer shews how much trouble would be saved by an alteration which would be but a slight deviation from our present national standards.

* "Observations on the Expediency and Practicability of Simplifying and Improving the Measures, Weights, and Money used in this Country." Egerton's Military Library, Whitehall.

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